

Montana State Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.

33/
E10mm

MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Donald D. MacPherson, Chairman
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

Chadwick H. Smith, Commissioner

FL. 213



NOVEMBER, 1960

October Wage Earners Reflect Seasonal Trend

October employment estimates of non-farm wage earners in Montana give a preliminary total of 171,200, a drop of 3,600 from the revised September figures. The swing downward from September employment is of a seasonal nature and is less pronounced in the current figures than a year ago when the spread between September and October was 4,100 workers.

More Employed Than a Year Ago

The October estimates are 5,900 above the employment of last year when the prevalence of a strike in the metal mining industry idled nearly 6,000 in mines and smelters alone, and contributed to idleness in other industries in the area where the disputes centered. Transportation, trade, finance and service industries were affected in their employment by the metal situation at that time. Only one previous October, in 1956, had higher non-farm employment than reflected in the current estimates.

Seasonal Decline Noted

Seasonal aspects of the present employment picture are marked by a September to October shrinkage of 1,500 in wholesale and retail trade, 1,100 in contract construction, 700 in the service industries, 500 in transportation and utilities, and 100 in petroleum and natural gas production, an industry classified in the mining group. Seasonal losses in lumbering and logging were offset by gains in food processing, primarily sugar refining, to hold manufacturing employment at the September level of 21,400 workers. Employment in finance, insurance and real

estate also remained the same as September, but was up 300 from last year. Government employment advanced 300 from September figures, with a gain of 600 at state and local levels, outweighing a loss of 300 in federal government.

Normal Fall Patterns Prevail

Closing of the tourist season, curtailment of seasonal operations in lumbering and logging, gradual withdrawal of construction contractors from the winter labor market, along with completion of summer projects by counties and cities, account for the bulk of seasonal declines recorded to date. The process normally continues through the mid-winter period with re-employment beginning late in February and gaining momentum in March and April.

Labor Demand Follows Normal Trend

October employment demand, as measured by employment service job placements, reflected a 26.5 per cent gain in farm hiring over last October. Job placements in industry were down slightly, 4.8 per cent, from the same period. Industrial employers listed 3,490 job openings with the state's twenty-two local employment offices during the month.

Hiring Active in Trade, Construction

Wholesale and retail trade led the hiring line with 900 job placements made in October. Next followed contract construction, with 608, and manufacturing, with 453. Job placements in other major industrial groups were: Service industries, 339; public utilities, 166; and mining, 79. The total of farm hires was 2,930, a rise of 613 over a year ago. The potato harvest was a potent force for farm job openings this year, ac-

counting for about half of the October farm total.

Big Construction Season Lies Ahead

Five major construction projects, presently in the early stages of development, are expected to expand into increased employment in Montana when the spring season arrives. Three dams: Yellowtail at Hardin, Clark Canyon at Dillon, and Libby at Libby, missile bases near Great Falls and Lewistown, and a steel mill on a 160 acre site at Anaconda, will pump millions of dollars into the Montana economy. Not to be overlooked is the \$13.5 million crude oil pipeline to cross Montana by summer 1961. With a start at the Cut Bank oil field, it will snake across Montana to the Wyoming state line south of Billings. In addition, a 55 mile spur will connect to several central Montana oil fields. An estimated initial capacity of 50,000 barrels of crude oil will flow through the pipeline daily.

Workers are already converging in areas of these projects. Employment opportunities on all are limited at this early date, and local labor supplies are adequate to meet present demands. Jobseekers are advised to contact their nearest employment service office for employment information about these projects before making a move to any of them.

Manufacturing Wages High

Production workers in Montana's manufacturing industries found \$6.64 more than the national average in their weekly pay envelopes during September. A U. S. Dept. of Labor report showed average weekly earnings of Montana's manufacturing workers to be \$97.32, compared with the national average of \$90.68. Average hourly earnings in these industries in Montana during September was \$2.47. The national average was \$2.29.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES (per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Sep. 1960	2) Aug. 1960	Sept. 1959	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1959	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1959	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1959	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1959
3) All Manufacturing.....	3.0	6.0	4)	2.5	3.6	4)	7.6	5.8	4)	3.7	2.6	4)	2.4	1.6	4)
Durable Goods.....	3.7	7.3	4)	3.0	4.3	4)	9.6	5.5	4)	4.5	2.7	4)	2.9	1.7	4)
Primary Metal.....	2.3	7.8	4)	.6	.7	4)	12.0	3.7	4)	3.5	1.7	4)	4.1	1.9	4)
3) Nondurable Goods.....	1.7	3.2	2.8	1.4	2.3	2.7	3.7	6.4	5.2	2.0	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.2	2.0
All Mining.....	8.0	7.6	4)	3.5	2.5	4)	6.7	5.2	4)	3.1	2.5	4)	.3	.4	4)
Metal Mining.....	7.6	7.9	4)	1.5	.9	4)	7.0	4.8	4)	2.7	2.3	4)	.1	.2	4)

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.

3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.

4) Data not available due to strike in metal mining a year ago.

3 0864 1004 5003 3

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Nov. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(215 jobseekers, 78 new, 88 men, 127 women). October hiring in industry and farm above last month and a year ago. Smelter employment holds steady with only replacement hiring as necessary. New building starts include half million dollar shopping center and 14 pump service station. Plans for construction of steel mill advancing with possibility of rolling mill and cement refining units.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(1,586 jobseekers, 825 new, 851 men, 735 women). Holiday hiring in trade and service industries should partially offset employment declines when tourist season ended. Brisk holiday buying season forecast. Opening of new department store will employ about 65 in sales and clerical occupations. Construction employment at peak on large volume of miscellaneous building projects. New starts during September totalled nearly one million dollars. Fire destroyed railroad car shop at Laurel, idling 200 workers; about 50 men have been re-employed.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(315 jobseekers, 247 new, 190 men, 125 women). New shopping plaza opened during month, resulting in good hiring of sales and clerical workers. Logging operations steady on stockpiling logs before winter weather closes cutting sites. Two major sawmills on reduced schedules due to high inventories. Construction of talc processing mill near Three Forks scheduled for completion early in November. Farm hiring light.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(1,142 jobseekers, 336 new, 621 men, 521 women). Metal mining employment continues to show upward trend; if projected opening of another mine develops, about 500 more miners could be employed in November. Construction employment diminished as month ended with some outside projects closed until next spring, resulting in layoff of heavy equipment operators and carpenters. Good volume of hiring in clerical, sales and skilled classifications during the month.

CUT BANK—(165 jobseekers, 132 new, 98 men, 67 women). Good labor market complexion in most industries during October. Fair weather kept construction employment steady with no layoffs. Oil drilling activity stayed at good volume. Farm hiring up over a year ago with rock picking, maintenance, and repair work chief activities.

DILLON—(154 jobseekers, 91 new, 94 men, 60 women). Industry and farm hiring at good pace during October. Twenty-two workers recalled to employment at tungsten mine after month shutdown for mill instal-

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. Avg. 1951-60
Industrial Employment	171,200	174,800	165,300	163,100
New Job Applicants	4,678	4,203	3,850	3,132
Job Applicants, End of Month	9,469	7,777	10,166	5,473
	Nov. 4 1960	Oct. 7 1960	Nov. 6 1959	Avg. 1st Nov. Wk. 1956-60
Insured Unemployment, Week of				
New and Renewal Claims	1,582	1,047	1,676	1,313
Unemployed Weeks Filed	4,524	3,221	6,127	4,220
Total Unemployment Claims	6,106	4,268	7,803	5,533

lation. Two logging concerns active in the area. Two million dollar projected construction starts include 13½ miles of new railroad roadbed and new church building. Nineteen homes presently under construction.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(326 jobseekers, 118 new, 177 men, 149 women). Construction employment down chiefly as result of completion of some airbase contracts. Base housing contractors reduced working forces by 100 from last month as 98 housing units made ready for occupancy. Civil service hiring at airbase included clerical workers, heavy duty equipment operators and mechanics. New supermarket opened during the month, construction began on another, and location set for another for spring construction. Trade and service employment at normal levels.

GLENDALE, Circle, Wibaux—(162 jobseekers, 106 new, 115 men, 47 women). Employment in most industries began to adjust to winter levels after normal seasonal declines. Oil field activity below par with several drilling rigs stacked for winter. Some construction hiring during month on interstate highway and power transmission line projects. Poor farm crops in area with less cash value adversely affected trade and service volume, causing some worker layoffs.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,102 jobseekers, 615 new, 635 men, 467 women). Solid employment patterns prevalent throughout October with minimum labor turnover. Construction employment at normal levels with most sizable building projects enclosed to allow continued work throughout the winter months. Construction of missile sites to begin during December; early influx of workers into area already noted. Trade and service establishments reducing forces to winter levels, but upswing expected next month when holiday hiring begins. Farm hiring more than last year.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(255 jobseekers, 70 new, 150 men, 105 women). Layoff of seasonal workers in wide range of occupational classifications during October. Area sawmills on erratic schedules depending on

market conditions, with future employment outlook uncertain. Christmas tree harvest utilized some idled workers. 750 acre potato harvest done with aid of Indian labor from nearby reservations. Late construction start included ¼ million dollar Stevensville high school.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(297 jobseekers, 137 new, 184 men, 113 women). Fewer construction projects than a year ago and poor grain crop yields continue to depress volume in trade and service channels. Two major construction projects stalled by steel shortages which reduced hiring potential. Potato and sugar beet harvests completed. Other farm work being done without hired help by farmers and ranchers.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(406 jobseekers, 292 new, 272 men, 134 women). Influx of migrant jobseekers and over abundance of young unskilled workers in the October labor supply. Preliminary work on 1¼ million dollar cloverleaf highway interchange started, employing 30. Construction of state office building, downtown store, and lesser projects making good progress. Demand for experienced clerical and service workers will rise during next months prior to 1961 Legislature.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,018 jobseekers, 377 new, 696 men, 322 women). Seasonal layoffs in lumber manufacturing, construction and trade and service industries were common on the October labor market scene. All heavy construction projects completed in Kalispell-Whitefish area. Trail and maintenance crews furloughed by forest service and Glacier Park until next season. Brighter facets included 450 hires in Christmas tree harvest, expanded payrolls at plywood plant, and construction of Eureka school.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(141 jobseekers, 91 new, 94 men, 47 women). Hiring in industry and farm 8% higher than a year ago but down seasonally 20% from September. Pickup noted in trade industries and construction during the month. Home building at high level. Out of area workers converging on proposed missile base sites.

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956*	154.3	152.1	154.0	160.6	166.9	174.9	174.9	177.3	174.8	172.2	168.1	164.4	166.2
1957	154.5	152.7	154.5	159.0	163.7	169.5	171.6	171.6	168.3	165.0	160.8	157.5	162.4
1958	151.9	149.1	149.3	155.2	161.2	165.9	169.0	171.0	168.8	167.6	164.6	161.2	161.2
1959	154.3	152.2	148.8	161.2	166.6	173.3	176.8	178.6	169.4	165.3	161.2	159.3	164.4
1960	152.7	152.5	156.1	163.4	167.9	175.2	176.3	176.3	174.8	171.2*			

*Preliminary estimate. **Employment figures from 1956 to date revised on basis of more complete reports.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Nov. 1

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(402 jobseekers, 120 new, 287 men, 115 women). Area economy in fairly good shape despite closure of major lumber mill, with loss of 150 jobs. Volume in trade and service channels stable but hiring limited. Two new retail units opened during the month. Yellowstone Park employment trimmed to skeleton crews. Some construction projects completed, a few behind schedule. Farm hiring practically nil, but moderate pickup noted as month ended.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(133 jobseekers, 106 new, 77 men, 56 women). Increased hiring for highway construction and building projects highlighted the October labor market. Work expected to begin soon on new shopping center. Employment prospects in construction better than year ago. Farm labor demand ending.

MISSOULA, Arlee Drummond, Superior—(824 jobseekers, 501 new, 512 men, 312 women). Lumbering and logging operated on a see-saw schedule with intermittent layoffs and callbacks of workers during October. Log inventories are unusually high, pointing to earlier than usual layoffs of logging crews. Sugar beet refining began October 6, with 250 employed. Trade and service hiring down prior to holiday season. Construction at good pace.

POLSON—(148 jobseekers, 58 new, 98 men, 50 women). Most October job hires in seasonal activities, including potato and Christmas tree harvests. No new construction starts; most local contractors reduced to skeleton crews. Lumbering and logging continues to be soft spot in area economy with mills and logging curtailing forces and shortening work weeks.

SHELBY—(229 jobseekers, 182 new, 160 men, 69 women). Majority of October job hires in construction, public utilities and service industries, half of them short time. School construction project closed by material shortages, idling ten men. Trade and service volume on par with last year.

SIDNEY—(90 jobseekers, 59 new, 68 men, 22 women). Construction of commercial and educational buildings at good levels, but home building slow. No highway building or improvement projects current. New construction starts included jet fuel stations spaced throughout Yellowstone Valley. Trade volume down with most of the decline in durable goods. Range and livestock conditions below normal because of drought conditions.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(160 jobseekers, 59 new, 112 men, 48 women). Most of new jobseekers in lumbering, railroad and forest service classifications. New construction starts included cafe, and \$650,000 Trout Creek sawmill. Installation of automated equipment completed at two mills. New quarry opened, specializing in building and decorative stone. Survey work on new power line begun.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(199 jobseekers, 78 new, 158 men, 41 women). Oil field activity sparked by new well producing 2,000 barrels daily on initial tests. Two other rigs drilling in same location with another to start early November. Several oil exploration crews also active in area. Trade and service industry volume rising as result. Construction steady, but workers returning home after out of area projects completed.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Oct. 1960 (2)	Sept. 1960 (3)	Oct. 1959	Sept. '60 to Oct. '60	Oct. '59 to Oct. '60
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	171,200	174,800	165,300	— 3,600	5,900
Manufacturing	21,400	21,400	19,200	00	2,200
Durable goods.....	12,800	13,400	10,700	— 600	2,100
Lumber and timber products.....	7,400	7,800	7,600	— 400	200
Primary metals.....	3,800	3,900	1,400	— 100	2,400
Other (4).....	1,600	1,700	1,700	— 100	100
Nondurable goods.....	8,600	8,000	8,500	600	100
Food and kindred products.....	5,500	4,700	5,200	800	300
Printing and publishing.....	1,600	1,600	1,700	00	100
Petroleum refining.....	900	1,000	900	— 100	00
Other (5).....	600	700	700	— 100	100
Mining	7,700	7,800	5,500	— 100	2,200
Metal mining.....	4,800	4,800	2,100	00	2,700
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic.....	800	800	800	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production.....	2,100	2,200	2,600	— 100	500
Contract Construction	13,300	14,400	13,200	— 1,100	100
Contractors, building construction.....	5,300	5,900	5,300	— 600	00
Contractors, other than building.....	3,500	3,800	3,500	— 300	00
Contractors, special trade.....	4,500	4,700	4,400	— 200	100
Transportation and utilities	18,900	19,400	19,400	— 500	500
Interstate railroads.....	9,000	9,300	9,200	— 300	200
Transportation except railroads.....	3,900	4,000	4,200	— 100	300
Utilities including communication.....	6,000	6,100	6,000	— 100	00
Trade	40,800	42,300	41,100	— 1,500	300
Wholesale trade.....	8,800	8,900	9,000	— 100	200
Retail trade.....	32,000	33,400	32,100	— 1,400	100
General merchandise and apparel.....	6,200	6,200	6,000	00	200
Food stores.....	4,800	5,000	4,800	— 200	00
Eating and drinking establishments.....	7,600	8,600	7,500	— 1,000	100
Automotive and filling stations.....	6,700	6,900	6,700	— 200	00
Retail trade not elsewhere classified.....	6,700	6,700	7,100	00	400
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,800	6,800	6,500	00	300
Services and miscellaneous	22,600	23,300	22,200	— 700	400
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.....	2,700	3,300	2,800	— 600	100
Personal services.....	2,200	2,200	2,100	00	100
Other (6).....	17,700	17,800	17,300	— 100	400
Government	39,700	39,400	38,200	300	1,500
Federal.....	9,600	9,900	9,400	— 300	200
State and local.....	30,100	29,500	28,800	600	1,300
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	20,000	20,500	19,000	— 500	1,000
Manufacturing.....	3,000	3,100	1,900	— 100	1,100
Contract construction.....	1,700	1,900	1,900	— 200	200
Transportation and utilities.....	2,200	2,200	2,100	00	100
Trade, wholesale and retail.....	5,700	5,800	5,700	— 100	00
Services and miscellaneous (7).....	4,100	4,200	4,100	— 100	00
Government.....	3,300	3,300	3,300	00	00

Statewide employment estimates revised on the basis of more complete reports. Industry detail for the period January, 1959 to date, will be supplied in a future supplement to this publication.

- (1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
- (2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 783 selected Montana establishments.
- (3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,135 such establishments.
- (4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
- (5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
- (6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.
- (7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN OCT. 1960 AND OCT. 1959

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								UI Claims* Wk. 11-4	
	Oct. 1960		Oct. 1959		Oct. 1960		Oct. 1959		Oct. 1960				Oct. 1959				1960	1959
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.		
Anaconda.....	78	18	39	8	215	33	193	51	36	516	552	70	14	153	167	43	118	1,085
Billings.....	825	189	617	121	1,586	326	1,090	261	489	308	797	209	575	309	884	303	902	766
Bozeman.....	247	44	173	45	315	80	369	86	261	348	609	124	188	345	532	103	147	74
Butte.....	336	80	179	46	1,142	205	2,640	745	117	15	132	73	55	1	56	15	613	2,073
Cut Bank.....	132	32	117	47	165	50	229	80	42	33	75	24	69	25	94	60	112	140
Dillon.....	91	27	72	25	154	28	151	44	38	62	100	39	39	64	103	57	71	83
Glasgow.....	118	19	108	33	326	69	85	6	101	44	145	57	215	19	234	99	231	86
Glendive.....	106	28	126	36	162	36	112	23	121	38	159	69	126	34	160	51	69	40
Great Falls.....	615	142	607	158	1,102	244	1,805	527	314	318	632	173	408	277	685	128	745	952
Hamilton.....	70	16	63	19	255	51	151	57	74	436	510	32	51	306	357	26	156	112
Havre.....	137	24	147	36	297	56	206	58	143	60	203	98	190	78	268	116	249	173
Helena.....	292	54	157	46	406	102	441	120	147	31	178	56	141	31	172	67	316	334
Kalispell.....	377	66	303	66	1,018	234	734	133	238	60	298	73	280	91	371	108	770	498
Lewistown.....	91	26	67	17	141	41	90	21	90	43	133	58	82	32	114	63	91	47
Livingston.....	120	29	109	16	402	110	159	26	61	10	71	18	58	8	66	21	297	152
Miles City.....	106	16	97	23	133	22	106	16	132	36	168	61	91	45	136	62	84	87
Missoula.....	501	124	529	161	824	172	948	280	251	70	321	110	223	60	283	110	514	614
Polson.....	58	15	62	7	148	34	139	28	156	152	308	108	60	130	190	62	200	117
Shelby.....	182	34	86	27	229	58	179	58	87	63	150	55	77	40	117	51	114	111
Sidney.....	59	17	69	15	90	29	95	7	100	55	155	57	71	100	171	46	44	21
Thomp. Falls.....	59	10	55	20	160	31	105	28	35	—	35	11	44	7	51	20	113	121
Wolf Point.....	78	18	68	16	199	41	139	32	40	8	48	18	47	26	73	19	150	117
TOTALS.....	4,678	1,028	3,850	988	9,469	2,052	10,166	2,687	3,073	2,706	5,779	1,593	3,104	2,181	5,285	1,630	6,106	7,803

*Include 179 claims of the Federal UC Program 147 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. (1) 1960	Sep. (2) 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. (1) 1960	Sep. (2) 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. (1) 1960	Sep. (2) 1960	Oct. 1959
All Manufacturing.....	\$ 99.14	\$ 97.32	\$ 93.13	40.3	39.4	39.8	2.46	2.47	2.34
Durable goods.....	98.00	97.51	93.30	39.2	39.8	39.2	2.50	2.45	2.38
Primary metals.....	95.31	95.31	3)	38.9	38.9	3)	2.45	2.45	3)
Nondurable goods.....	100.96	96.50	92.80	42.6	38.6	40.7	2.37	2.50	2.28
Food and kindred products.....	90.82	80.40	82.75	46.1	40.2	43.1	1.97	2.00	1.92
All Mining.....	105.73	105.46	104.04	40.2	40.1	40.8	2.63	2.63	2.55
Metal mining.....	102.94	104.25	3)	38.7	38.9	3)	2.66	2.68	3)
Transportation and Utilities (except Rys.)...	96.84	99.02	94.37						
Transportation (except railroads).....	103.54	107.37	105.47						
Utilities and communication.....	91.96	93.06	86.41	39.3	39.6	39.1	2.34	2.35	2.21

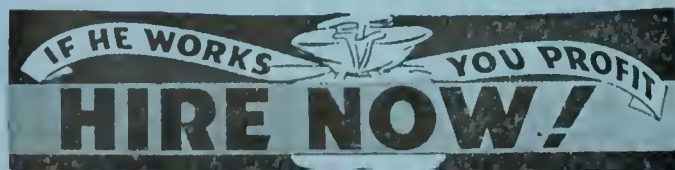
(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns. (3) Data not available due to strike in metal mining a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA

MITCHELL BUILDING

P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Lucile Speer, Librarian
Documents & Serials
Montana State University
Missoula, MontanaEMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
United States Postage
Accounted for Under
Act of CongressCALL YOUR MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE WHEN YOU NEED QUALIFIED, EX-
PERIENCED WORKERS!

Montana State Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.